# The Washington Times.

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EVENING AND SUNDAY .....

BUNDAY UNLY.... Monthly by Carrier: MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY. Fifty cont. MORNING AND SUNDAY ...... Thirty-for cents EVENING AND SUNDAY....... Thirty for cents THE TIMES COMPANY.

Circulation Statement.	
The circulation of The Times for the week et ed October 12, 1991, was as follows:	
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Wednesday, October 9.     20,       Thursday, October 10.     33,       Friday, October 11.     20,       Saturday, October 12.     30,	1200
Total	91

#### The Only Way.

We may be sure that those who do will be fertile in excuses for not doing curb these great monopolies will react upon the wageworkers; others will be still others will raise all sorts of legal objections.

Even now it is openly declared by many that the only way to deal with the trusts is through the State Legislatures, the inefficiency of which was long since conclusively shown. To every case the trusts have either controlled the Legislatures or the officers whose duty it has been to enforce the laws. No remedy will ever be adequate which depends upon the whims and caprices of forty-five different legislative bodies. Saying nothing of the multiplied opportunities for defeating the enactment of laws, making them defective, and inoperative after they are enacted, the laws would vary in character and lead to endless confusion. Besides all this, there would be some States in which there would be no anti-trust legislation at all, and these would constitute harors of refuge in which a vast amount of trust business could be transacted, in many cases complicating and rendering difficult the enforcement of such legislation in other States.

Legislation by the several States is evil is a national one, and it calls for national treatment. Here we are confronted by the plea that a constitutional amendment is necessary to give Congress the power to act in the matter. The claim is made that trust business therefore, not a matter within the constitutional powers of the Federal Govby those who are sincerely desirous of is put forth by those who are simply looking for excuses for not doing anyfrom the first. Instead of assuming in invalid, men sincerely desirous of af- with banks. fording relief would favor the enactment of laws which if valid would be

to pass upon their constitutionality.

To oppose Congressional action upon trusts more effectually than by openly the trusts are a benefit to the country ing technical quibbles which favor duits three to the Constitution, the relief will not | tion of benefits. to secure its ratification by three If, in any event, the amendment should carry they would still have just as would probably take three or four years, and in the meantime the trusts would have grown bigger and stronger.

There is, however, one thing that can It is a remedy to which no man can obtrusts. There is no question of consti-It may not be a full and perfect remedy, but it certainly will do some good. The trusts will be compelled to meet their farme capital may give them. As it is, they not only have these advantages, but they stand sheltered and secure behind the ramparts of protection which gives them an absolute monopoly of the American market, and enables them to fix the prices almost where they will. But we shall no doubt find even this reasonable and righteous measure of relief opposed by many who claim to be indignant over the exactions and extortions of the trusts. Already is such opposition foreshadowed.

## Confederation of Shipping Interests.

A press despatch from San Francisco A press despatch from San Francisco states that the preliminary steps have been taken for a federation of all the shipping interests doing business at that port. The purpose is said to be to concentrate the various interests for mutual protection, particularly in the matter of hiring crews. This is very general and indefinite. It is clear, though, that a combination for mutual protection may cover almost everything. But the one specification is significant, it indicates that the ship owners inliend to stand together in the matter of hiring crews, and from this we fairly may infer that they will not stand together in the watch and the same presence. When you came to reflect upon the elsomous social contrasts in these particularities, which distinguish our modern civilization primarily in this land from that in other countries, we rejoice because we are free from the servitudes of the ideal society has crossed and persisted forever.

But the order of leadal society, whether you mad I choose to recignize that fact, was the same table and atc from the same table and the order of tendal society was the same table and the color of the same table and the color of the same table and the color of we fairly may infer that they will get conjointly in cases of strikes and all

labor troubles. There can be no doubt that this movement is an immediate result of the strike recently settled which had for so long completely tied up the water-front business of San Francisco, and seriously crippled all other lines. This gives further proof of how absolute was

the failure of that strike. It is hard for such a movement to succeed with out the moral support of the commu nity, and it is certain that this onnever had the sympathy of the San Francisco public. If the men had struck on account of a real grievance as to wages or hours of labor, doubtless it would have been altogether different But such was not the case. It was in-MORNING AND SUNDAY..... 4.00 ended to force the discharge of nonunion employes; and the belief is very widespread in the United States that man ought not to be dealed the privi lege of earning a living for himself an family because he does not wish to joir a union. That feeling prevailed very strongly in the commercial metropoliof the Pacific Coast, and the result was that the strikers were obliged to yield. Not only did they lose the point inc mediately in dispute, but the outcome has been a combination of the employer clauses such as was never before known in that section of the country.

It was an unforcunate and ill-starred movement from beginning to end. The men lost heavily in wages during its continuance, and they can never make good the loss. They simply returned to work at the same wages and hours of labor as before, with the promis not desire to act adversely to the trusts that there should be no discrimination against union men. It cannot be said so. Some will urge that any attempt to that the combination of these shipping interests is threatening to the wage earners-it is to be hoped that it is not anxious to discriminate between the But the purpose unquestionably is to "good trusts" and the "bad" ones, while put the employers in a stronger posttion with reference to issues that may hereafter arise between them and their employes.

The Treasury Surplus. Secretary Gage is said to have worked out a plan in his own mind whereby the United States Treasury may be relieved of its unnecessary surplus. The idea is to loan it to the national banks upon the security of their general assets, the banks to pay interest for the use of the The question of the constitutionality of such a scheme opens up an almost boundless field for discussion, for if it is constitutional there, of course, is no limit to the amount of money that can be drawn from the people by unnecessary taxation, and then loaned out to the banks. Such a course certainly contravenes the spirit of our organic law, if not its positive letter. But, this question apart, it is to be re-

gretted that Mr. Gage is unable to devise any plan of monetary reform that does not in the most direct way confer special privileges and advantages upon certain classes. With him no class well enough as far us it goes, but the stands higher than those engaged in the banking business, which is natural enough in view of the fact that he himself was a banker for more than forty years. Bankers, as a rule, are good and descrying people, and banking is a valuable agency in modern business. But is not inter-State in character, and, the fact should not be overlooked that It is merely an agency after all. Banking, in itself, produces nothing. If the ernment. If this argument were made world's great productive industries were suspended, there would be no use for doing something, it would carry much | banks, and the whole system would more weight; but almost invariably it melt away. On the other hand, people could live, labor, and carry on business without banks, although it must be adthing, which tinges it with suspicion mitted far less conveniently. No one who has a proper appreciation of modadvance that such legislation would be ern business would think of dispensing

But it does not follow that the finances of the country should be run effectual, and leave the Supreme Court upon the theory that banking is the primary business and everything else subordinate. This appears to be Mr. the assumed ground that the Constitu-tion stands in the way is to aid the banks are the founts in head of all business, and that if they can only be defending them, because it is mislead favored and strengthened, the benefits ing. When a man declares boldly that will overflow and bless the entire nation. That is the argument always we know where he stands and how to made on behalf of bounties and special deal with him; but when he pretends privileges. Those who are the immeto oppose them, at the same time rais diate recipients are only to be the conough which the benefits are to them, he may sneak into office or keep | reach the great body of the people. It | combining. If the leading Powers, each himself in under faise pretences. is almost impossible to imagine a acting independently of all others, puts Everybody knows or ought to know scheme of public plunder that cannot be that if the trust evil is not checked "defended" upon the slieged ground otherwise than through an amendment that there will be an ultimate distribu-

come soon enough to do the present | Thus it is with Mr. Gage in dealing generation much good. First, it will be with our national finances. He would in recent times is Mr. Richard Croker no easy matter to obtain the necessary allow the banks to issue circulating two-thirds vote in Congress—it may be impossible. No less difficult would it be value of which is constantly fluctuating, and he would loan them money from fourths of the States. The trusts would the Treasury upon the same fleeting and move heaven and earth to prevent it, uncertain security. The plan in its enand by concentrating their efforts in tirety amounts to just this: The Gov particular States (they would only need ernment first collects more money in the twelve) they doubtless would succeed. form of taxes than it needs, then it loans the surplus to the banks at a certain rate of interest, and, lastly, the banks good a chance with Congress as they loan it out again at higher rates to such have now; perhaps better, for all of this of the people as can furnish gilt-edged security.

There is no reason why the bankers should not favor such a scheme as that, and doubtless the most of them do be done. It is plain, simple, and just From their business standpoint, it would be foolish in them not to give it ject if he is honestly in favor of any their cordial support. But how about measure of relief. The protective du- the great body of the taxpayers, who ties can be taken from articles the pro- are neither the owners of banks nor in duction of which is controlled by the a position to borrow from such institutions? These constitute about ninety tutional iaw involved in such procedure. per cent of the population in every com munity, and it is reasonable to suppose that they may have some objections With these people a more logical, and, fair competition and forced to content at the same time, more equitable meththemselves with such advantages as od of disposing of the surplus would b not to collect it, but to leave it in the pockets of those to whom it rightfully belongs.

The Scatimentalism of Bishop Potter Bishop Potter recently preached a

sermon to a particularly rich congregation in San Francisco, in which he indulged in some rather futile regrets over the abolition of the feudal system. He said:

"We speak of feudalism, for instance, with great scorn. There were fixed social order and classes in those days; there was a con-struction of human society which set a man i one place at his birth and kept him there unti-

And as we remember and remind ourselves of

new system?
"We have dismissed out of our own live the responsibilities of the old system. We have lost out of them their gracious benignity."

There has been of late a half-recog-

and delights, and sometimes these good things pass away with the passing of the conditions which produced them. They are, however, usually replaced by something just as good, if not better. Bishop Potter says that in feuda imes the rich and poor sat at the same table and ate from the same board. If he means that anything like sociaequality existed between them on this account he has not read his Ivanino lately. Of course, the master and ser vants ate in the same room on ordinary occasions, because there was only one room available for that purpose but distinctions between their rank and station were enforced with great strictness. There is more democracy in the modern hotel than there was in any feudal castle. The ex-walter, the fac-

tory operative, and the millionaire are

allke welcomed at its table if they have

The fact is that a great many people

money to pay for their fare.

in the days of feudalism.

have a subconscious hankering for what Hishop Potter calls the gracious be nignity of the responsibilities of the old system, but what is really, in plain English, the right to order semebody else about and take centrol of his destiny This might be all very well if there were a corresponding desire in the hearts of other people to be ordered about, and petted, and made or marred by some superior being; but as a matter of fact such a desire is not common The average human being would rather have his own home and choose a wife and calling for himself, than have a much better home, mate, and bustness selected for him. This is a wise provision of the Almighty. If things were otherwise, humanity would be specialized out of all beauty or reason. There would be some people unable to tie their own shoes, and others unable to do anything but tie shoes, and when ever there happened to come a time when shoes needed tying and the proper official was not at hand, the business of the world would be retarded. The ordinary man can manage his private affairs a great deal better than any body else can do it for him; and the particularly mischievous feature of feudalism was that it allowed the seigneur to interfere to an almost unlimited extent with the personal business of the vassal. The latter could not gather his harvest, or build his house, or give onsent to his daughter's marriage, without the permission of his overlord; and unless the overlord happened to be an unusually capable and conscientious person, the result ras tyrnnny on one side and degradation on the other,

The census returns show that the native white population of the United States exceds the foreign-born element in the ratio of more than five to one, there being more than fifty-six million whites against a little more than ten million foreigners. Of the natives something more than for-ty-one millions are also of native parent-A more striking fact brought out is that since 1890 the native white element has increased twenty-three per cent, and the foreign white only twelve. If this ratio continues the foreign element must steadily become a smaller proportion of the entire population, which is only another way of saying that the population will become more homogeneous as time

Whatever comment may be made in the daily press on the extraordinary proceed-ings of Judge Advocate Lemly before the Schley Court, it is, we think, most inconsiderate for Mr. Rayner to criticise him. Lemly is by all odds the most effective weapon that Providence has placed in his hands.

A report from Berlin states that the new Austrian tariff bill, which is new complete, quite equals the German in high protective duties. This shows how pointless is the claim put forth by extreme protectionists in this country that it will be impossible for European coun-tries to combine against us because of their own rivalries and antagonisms. They can reach the same end without to those countries will be exactly the the purpose.

The greatest absentce landlord known Yet it is said that thousands of Tain many Irishmen intend to support his

ticket. Mr. Edward M. Shepard, the Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York, runs hand in hand with Robert A. Van Wyck, the Devery candidate for Supreme Court Judge, and Henry W. Unger, the gam blers' nominee for District Attorney. He may lose himself, but he can't lose them.

Now that Kitchener has begun to hang Boers taken in arms it cannot be long be-fore both De Wet and Botha will retailate in kind. The picture is a gloomy one, but it is very English. Lord North intended to hang John Paul Jones.

We trust that President Roosevelt is a daily reader of the testimony brought our before the Court of Enquiry.

## PERSONAL.

Oliver Stevens, of Boston, has been the ounty district attorney for twenty-seven onsecutive years. He is a Democrat, out has been twice re-elected by the Re-

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Van Sant, the parents of the Governor of Minnesota, have just celebrated the seventieth anni-versary of their marriage.

Every time J. Pierpont Morgan goes abrowd he makes it a point to ac-quire a number of valuable souvepuire a number of valuable sources of the trip. Recently, besides number of rare paintings, he chused for himself a Persian rug, bably the rarest of its kind in exist-

Capt. W. Haigh, who commanded Compuny I of the Vermont National Guards in the Spanish-American war, and who has been at the head of the Spanish Vet-erans' organization in the National Guard, has resigned. He is a veteran of the British campaigns in India.

Prof. Dewar, of the University of Cambridge, has been appointed president of the meeting of the British Association at Belfast next year. Among those elected vice presidents are the Marquis of Duf-ferin and Ava, the Marquis of London-derry, K. G., and Earl of Hosse and Prof. Bay Lankester.

President Roosevelt is to be invited to Charlotte, N. C., as the guest of the Man ufacturers Ciul, which this year has as its guests Mr. Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister to the United States Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, and Gov-ernor Ayeock, of North Carolina.

It is a curious fact that two of what may be called the greatest gun inventors of England of the time are American born men. As is well known, the country of Uncle Sam claims Sir Hiram Maxim

#### FOREIGN TOPICS.

A royal commission has been making en-quiries on behalf of the Legislature into the working of the coal mines in New Zealand. The chief outcome of their reort is a strong recommendation to Par ament that a systematic effort should be made to take stock of New Zealand's onl resources and let the people of the coal resources and let the people of the colony know how far they can rely on a coal sumply for the next generation. The commission also strongly recommends the policy of reserving to the State the coal areas not now allemated or worked. They refuse, however, to express an opinion on the advisability or otherwise of establishing a coal mine owned and worked by the State, believing this to be a question involving so many political considerations that it should be dealt with and settled by Parliament itself.

The new German customs tariff conten plates a duty of 3 marks (72 cents) on gold watches and 1.50 marks (36 cents) on al others. However, it is not likely that th present rates will be changed. In 1885 are attempt was made by the Bundesrath to was no inn conducted on that principle nforce the high rates mentioned, but o carlorce the high rates mentioned, but on account of the organized smuggling which the increased rates produced, resulting in smaller customs receipts, the law was repealed. In a petition to the Bundesrath the German Watchmakers' Association sets forth that the enforcement of the proposed duty would create the same conditions as in 1885, except that in addition to the Swiss competition, the Americans would become formidable rivals in the home market.

Dr. de Laval, the Swedish inventor, is at present experimenting with his method of extracting zinc and lead from scrap ores by electricity. The experiments, which are being made at Trolihattan. where are large waterfalls, have mani-fested that the most difficult problems of the method have been solved. Lead and zine extracted by this method have and zinc extracted by this method have already been sent to Stockholm. The experiments are being followed with much interest, and it is hoped that a new, and for Sweden, practical way of extracting iron from the ore may be found. It would be of great advantage if iron could be exported instead of the vast quantities of iron ore shipped from Sweden every year. The owners of Swedish tron works fear competition from the Edison ore milling syndicate in Norway, in which English capitalists are interested.

England has expended practically all of the £1,00,000 authorized in the last esti-mates for the improvement of the coast defence, and all of it has gone into nev gunr which will speedily be put into posi-tion. The process of rearming began or the Thames, and now nearly all of the muzzle-loaders which were on the demuzzle-loaders which were on the de-fences along that river have been replaced by breech-loading rifles of the latest type. Contrary to the practice in this country, which uses for its defences 12-inch, 10-inch, and 8-inch guns (except the experi-mental 18-inch rifle that is building). Eng-land's largest gun will have a calibre of 9.1 inches. On this weapon chief reli-ance was be placed. It is wire-wound and is supposed to send a 385-pound pro-jectlle twenty miles. The carriage and loading apparatus will be worked by hy-draulics. The other guns which will be used along the coast are 6-inch quick-firers and 4.7-inch guns, also quick-lirers.

thirty submersible torpedo boats. fleet comprises two classes of submarines viz., the submarines which are filled with ccumulators and dynamos, and depend entirely on electricity for their propul-sive power, and the submersible boats which navigate on the surface of the water, like the ordinary torpedo boats, but which, when desired, can be sul merged and navig ted under the water. These vessels are propelled by steam when on the surface of the water, and by elec-tricity when they are immersed. The Es-

These vessels are propelled by steam when on the surface of the water, and by electricity when they are immersed. The Espadon is of this class, and is the last of a Stries of four similar vessel which have been built at Cherbourg. The Silure, the first of the four, is ready for service, whilst the Sirene and Trition are undergoing their official trials. The vessels are of an improved Narwal type which was built at Cherbourg in 1837.

The submarines proper in service or in construction are thirty-one in number. They comprise the Gymnots, which was constructed in 1885—this vessel is now only used for experiments—the Gustave Zede, which is forty-eight metres long, and was built in 1899, and is thirty-six metres long. The Francais and the Algerian, which were built in 1899 and 1900 by public subscription, are thirty-six metres long. The Francais and the Algerian, and the Lutin, built at Rochefort in 1899 and 1900, are forty-one metres long. In addition, orders were given in March of the present year for the commencement of twenty similar vessels, to be twenty-three metres long, and three other submarine vessels of various dimensions, to be built from new plans.

According to the naval programme voted by the Chambers last year, there were to be built, between 1990 and 1995, forty-four According to the naval programme voted by the Chambers last year, there were to be built, between 1990 and 1905, forty-four submarine vessels, which, added to the fourteen which France possessed previ-ously to 1900, would give a total of fifty-eight submarine vessels to be completed by 1905. Naval experts, however, declare that, in view of the excellent results ob-tained, it is more than probable that this figure will be largely increased.

When the death of Sir John Mackenzie, who for nine years was Minister for Lands in New Zealand, was announced Parliament adjourned for a week and nearly every member of the Legislature attended the funeral. Highland customs were chserved at the funeral, which was attended by bands of Highlanders, playing laments on the bagpipes, the decedent being chieftain of the Gaelic Society in New Zealand. A memorial to the late Minister will be erected on the top of Paketapu Hill, in Otago, where he first worked as a shepherd in New Zealand. Though he died the possessor of a title. Sir John spent practically the whole of his life as plain John Markenzie, the title having been conferred by the Duke of Carnwall only ten weeks ago. were observed at the funeral, which was

The approaching execution by electricity of the assassin of President McKinley calls the cruel punishment meted out to some of the men who killed rulers in the Old World.

The murderer of Selim III of Turkey was publicly impaled. Those who did to death his immediate successor. Mustapha IV. were slowly starved to death, suffer-ing barbarous tortures meanwhile. As IV. were slowly starved to death, suffering barbarous tortures meanwhite. As late as the year 18th the two assassins of Count Cape of Istria, President of Greece, were immured in narrow brick vaults built round them up to their china, and were kept supplied with food in this species of torture until they died.

Strangely awful was the punishment neted out to one, at least, among those implicated in the murder of the late Shah of Perala, the illustrious Nasr-ed-Din, He was encased in wet plaster of paris, which, on setting, slowly but surely crushed him to death. The assassins of his to less illustrious predecessor, Aga-Mohammed Khan, were (or, at least, some of them) immersed in huge caldrons of water, which were slowly brought to the boiling point.

"Damiens" bed of steel" has become a

water, which were slowly brought to the boiling point.

"Damlens" bed of steel" has become a synonym for extreme mental or physical angulsh, unrelieved by even temporary respite. The phrase was first used by Goldsmith in The Traveler." Damlens was the man who attempted the life of Louis XV of France. He was interned in the Bastile, chained to an iron bed and barbarously tortured by day and by night for several days, and was eventually torn to pleces by four young horses after being publicly subjected to the most appalling torments. This terrible punishment was avowedly modeled on the lines of that meted out to Ravaillac, who murdered Henry IV.

Yery dramatic was the fate which over-

ry dramatic was the fate which over-Very dramatic was the fate which over-flock the nithilist who assassinated the Canr Alexander II. He falled to leap back with sufficient celerity after throwing his bomb and himself perished in the resultant ex-plosion. Five of his accomplices, of whom one was a woman, were executed, while the sixth-reprieved after sentence-is to-day explaining her share in the plot by life-hong sofficary confinement in the fartress prison of St. Peter and St. Paul. This lifetone solitary immurement is by

This lifelong sulltary immurement is, by ie way, a sufficiently terrible punish-tent. Bresci, who killed King Humbert s a similar death in life, destroyed him elf in a fit of nopeless fremzy. Only a few years ago a young and beau iful Russian girl, a student at one of the eading universities, set fire to her bed a traw in the dangeon wherein she was confined and so periahed miserably. She interest is a second of the confined and so periahed miserably.

had been interned allently, secretly, at dead of night, by order of the chief of the secret police on a charge of conspiring

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

The Fate of Four Presidents of "Amerika Predicted by Sir William Hope in 1732-The Original Manuscript Now in the Congressional Library. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES: One hun

ired and sixty-nine years ago a most wonderful prophecy in verse concerning this nation was written on two fly-leaves of a little book now in the Congressional Library. Its title is "Vindication of the True Art of Self-Defence;" its author, Sir William Hope, Bart.; its date of publica-tion, 1724. But the date of the prophecy is eight years later. An engraving of the badge of "The Royal Society of Swords-men" appears on the leaf facing the title page, and under it is written, "Private library of Sir William Hope," in the handwriting of the prophecy on the preceding fly-leaves, subscribed by the same name. No probable doubt can be entertained that the prophecy was written by the author of the book, which was percured and placed in the Congressional Library in 1879. Nothing in the printed text relates to the matter in manuscript, which is dated 1732. There are three prior publications of the same author, bearing date 1691, 1694, and 1797, all on fencing or sword exercise, (Allibone's "Dictionary of Auhors.") But the prophecy shows that Sir William was a student of the stars and psychic

I will now transcribe the lines, verbatim et literatim, with notes interspersed indi-cating the fulfillment of each prophecy, umbering in all fourteen.

PREFACE. The Chaidee says his fate is great
Whose stars do bear him fortunate.
Of thy near fate Amerika,
I read in stars a prophecy:
Fourteen divided, twelve the same,
Sixteen in half's, each holds a name,
Four, eight, seven, aix, with added ten,
The life line's mark of four gt. men.

A PROPHECY.

This day is cradled, far beyond the sea,
One starzed by fate to rule both bond & free. George Washington was born in 1732, the cear subscribed to the prophecy, as seen

Add double four, thus fix the destined day When servile kness unbend 'neath fresway;

Double four 1 e 44 added to 1732 equals 76, the year of the Declaration of In Place six 'fore ten, then read the patriot's

manne, Whose deeds shall link him to a deathless G-e-o-r-g-e W-a-s-h-i-n-g-t-o-n; six letters before ten; "six with added ten" in

Whose growing love and ceaseless trust wrong none, And catch truth's colors from its glowing sun! Death's door shall clang while yet his century

waits, His planets point the way to others' pending Washington died December 14, 1799, on ear and eighteen days before the end of the century. -

Till all the names on freedom's scroll shall tombs be built, his lofty cenotaph be

The names of the signers of the Declarrault in which they were first entombed and deposited in a more costly tomb about sixty years ago. The "lofty ceno-taph" at the National Capital was completed several years ago. Full six times ten the years must onward

glide, Nature their potent help, a constant prodent guide,-In 1869, "full six times ten" years after the death of Washington, Abraham Linoin was elected President.

Then fateful seven 'fore seven shall sign beroick Whom Mars & Jupiter strike down before his work is done,—

A-b-r-a-h-a-m L-l-n-c-o-l-n; seven let-When cruel fate shall pierce, though artless of Who leaves I

Abraham Lincoln uttered not a word brain. A softly beaming star, half veiled by Mars'

How strikingly fulfilled! The softly beaming star, half veiled by the red cloud of the God War!

How strikingly fulfilled! The softly beaming star, haif veiled by the redicioud of the God of War!

Virtue, his noblest cloak, shall form his fitting shroad.

Virtue was a most notable characteristic of the first martyred President—"his noblest cloak his fitting shroud."

Thus far the fulfillment of the prophecy in regard to two of the greal rulers of "Amerika." Now for the third:

Then eight fore eight a late regneration rules, with light undimmed and shell in progress shoots.

"Eight fore cight" ("sixteen in halfs" in the proface) fits the name of Benjamin Harrison. This may seem a questionable fulfillment. Was Mr. Harrison a great man—a great ruler? He certainly was intellectually great, and doubtless would have proved himself a great ruler had there been a great crisis during his term of office. At all events his is the only name that fits the prophecy, which, as will presently appear, is limited to "the nineteenth century." And what one of our Presidents since Lincoln was intellectually superior to Benjamin Harrison?

And now we come to the prophecy of the fourth great ruler and now we come to the prophecy of the fourth great ruler.

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And now we come to the prophecy of the Commissioners of the Edstrict of the fourth great ruler.

And now we come to the prophecy of the fourth great ruler: Then six again, with added six, shall rise-Respiendent ruler, good and great and wise. Four sixes hold a glittering star that on his way

shall shine, And twice four sixes mark his years from birth to manhood's prime. Before giving my own interpretation to this part of the prophecy I must state that the "Washington Post" of November 1990, contained an article on this subject copied from the "Home Magazine" and headed, "Looked into the Future-Bryan's Election Predicted by a Sage in IME." The writer of the article was Mrs. Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, but she did not claim to be the interpreter of the

prophecy. She said; "A wise man directed attention to this mys-rious utterance and kindly gave the key, which herewith attached."

At the end of Mrs. Johnston's article are fourteen notes of fulfillment, headed, Key to the Prophecy." Eleven of these have substantially repeated. Three more remain as fulfillments of the prophecy in regard to the fourth great ruler. these I accept; the other, as fulfilled in William J. Bryan, must, of course, be rejected. Note 11, upon "Six again, with added six," is as follows:

"Twelve letters in the name of our next Presi-ent, as foretoid by Sir William Hope. Who will e be! The nation waits trembling, hoping in horiz selection the people will remember that in nations Rome the Tomple of Fame was placed whind the Temple of Virtue, to denote that here was no entrance to the Pemple of Fame at through that of Virtue." This is the only non-committal note of

the fourteen. The interpretation that "six with added six" indicates the name "William Bryan" is given only in the heading of the article in the "Post." But it excludes the middle name, Jennings; and even then there are seven letters before five, instead of "six with added six," No such inexactitude appears in the previous names. Anyway, Bryan was not elected nd therefore must be counted out.

But I see no reason for doubting the steruretation of the other remaining figures, which I quote as follows: "Four sixes indicate the Presidents, as Presi-

office.

"The President elected in 1900 shall have reached the height of his fame when he is forty-eight years of are."

Mrs. Johnston said nothing about the

ages of either Bryan or McKinley. The latter became forty-eight years of age from the veto power.

January 29, 1891, in which year he was first elected Governor of Ohio. Did h not then attain manhood's prime?

Less than a fortnight ago the article in the "Post" of November 2. 1900, was shown to me. I was astounded at the fulfillment of the prophecies in regard to Washington and Lincoln. That in regard to Harrison appeared to fit, but I saw no way of interpreting "six with added six" to indicate the name of William McKin ley. I then thought of the name of the man who was said to control the administration of President McKinley. There are just twelve letters in Marcus A. Hanna. It is a ridiculous fit, but a better one than William Bryan, with no middle name or initial J. I was about to give it up, so when yesterday it occurred to me that Kinley was the real ancestral name of our late "resplendent ruler, good and great and wise." Mac, contracted in writing to "Mc," is a mere prefix meaning "son." And a boy named William is always called Will, or nicknamed Bill. In Kinley there are six letters, and in Will Mc. (phonetically Wilmac, if you please) there are also six letters. So there we have Will McKinley, "Six with added six," in exact fulfillment of the prophecy.

There are four more lines of the proph ecy, as follows: These truths prophetic shall completion Ere time's deep grave receives the 191

All planets, stars, twelve signs and horoscope Attest these certain truths forefold by William Hope. Writ at Cornhill, London, 1732.

Some years later than the above date

the following lines were written below the The learned hand that writ these lines no more shall pen for the Yet value shall speak and pulses beat for long posterity.
This soul refined through love of kind bewailed

life's labors spent,
Then found this truth, his search from youth,
Greatness is God's accident. JAMES HOPE. Yes, indeed, "Greatness is God's accident." And a ruler, whom everybody recognizes as great and good, becomes

greater by the accident of death at the hand of an assassin. WM. HENRY BURR. Washington, October 19, 1901.

A SMALL INCREASE ASKED.

Board of Charities Estimates \$745. 015 for the Coming Year. The Board of Charities, through its se

retary, George S. Wilson, yesterday sub-mitted to the Commissioners its schedule of estimates for the expenses of the de partment for the fiscal year ending June 1966. The total amount estimated for the department is \$745,015. For the cur rent fiscal year the estimates were \$615,890 and the amount appropriated was \$715,129.

The amount estimated for salaries in connection with the office of the Board is \$13,900, distributed as follows: Secretary \$2,000; clerk, \$1,200; stenographer, \$720; three inspectors, at \$720 each, \$2,100; messenger \$600; traveling expenses, \$500; one driver and foreman of stables, \$600; three drivers at \$540 each, \$1,620; for miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including purchase and care of horses, harness and repairs The names of the signers of the Declar-ation of Independence have faded, and the engrossed document is no longer ex-hibited to the public. The remains of Washington were removed from the vanit in which they were first entumbed.

gives the following note of explanation: "The items above, for drivers and for contingent expenses for the maintenance of the ambulance service, are rendered necessary because the ambulance service has been transferred from the Police De partment to the Board of Charities. The cost of this service was formerly covered in the schedule of the Police Department, so that the items referred to are not re-quests for new appropriations, but simply for the maintenance of the service as it now exists."

Under the head of reformatory and correctional institutions, including the various departments of the Washington Asylum, the Board asks in salaries \$26,358, for contingent expenses \$55,000, for continuing the erection of workhouse for males \$100, its sword—
leaves life's gloomy stage without one farewell word—

3,000.

For the Reform School for the District of after the assassin's bullet pierced his Columbia the estimate calls for \$16,62 in salaries, \$25,000 for the support of inmates and contingent expenses, and for repairs \$1,500.

temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, \$1,500; Women's Christian Asso-ciation, \$1,000.

The Board asks for \$215,220 for the sup-port of the indigent lusane in the Govern-ment Hospital for the Insane, and \$1,000 for the deportation of insane persons and for other purposes.

The Conduct of Lemly

(From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.) In his effort to accomplish this evident purpose, Judge Advocate Lemly has il-lustrated a temper that is wanting in ju-dicial poise, a disposition that is animated by personal vindictiveness, and a pro-fessional taste that has emphatically shocked the American people's sense of decency, to say nothing of their sense of

decency, to say nothing of their sense of justice.

His conduct, from the opening day of the Court, when he was promptly rebuised by Admiral Dewey for referring to Rear Admiral Schley as "the accussed" instead of as "the applicant," has been uniformly and distinctly unbecoming and unfair. His examination and cross-examination of winesses has been conducted with the ardent partisanship and insolent bravada of a police court prossecutor; and his controversies with the applicant's coursel have been marked by a puerility that might be amusing if it were not despicable.

This indeed pitiful that an office in which there should inhere dignity and high-nindedness and a certain superiority to the contemptible methods of weak or mean men, should, by the conduct of a partisan judge advocate, be this lowered in public estimation, not only in America, but throughout the carth.

That Official Chart.

(From the Chicago News)
The only assumption upon which the
chart apparently can be explained is that
it represents clearly and accurately what
the fleets at Santiago might have done the fleets at Santlago might have done had they done accuseling eise than what they did. Viewed in this light it is perhaps the fleets, after all, and not the chart which should be criffcised. The chart, at least, is "official" and if the warships had lived up to it instead of proceeding on errate lines of their own devising it would have been an admirable and authentic historical record.

## The Veto Power.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.) Representative Burton thinks a River and Harber bill will be able to work its way through Congress at the coming sixsion. Before it can become a law, how-ever, it will have to pass a man who, it is believed, will derive great satisfaction A McKINLEY MEMORIAL.

aside Sanatorium With a Pavillon for Every State for the Treatment of Amean Children.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES: During the past week some lay and some medical journals announced that 't was intended to erect in Washington a McKinley hospital in honor of our late beloved Presi-

Benutiful as this idea may be, I believe that a little memorial hospital, located in Washington, is not a great enough tributa e a nation's President such as was William McKinley. Furthermore, while I would not wish to say that there is no room for a hospital for the treatment of general diseases in Washington, I know that there is no urgent need for it. On the other hand, I know, and all physicians and charity workers of our large Eastern and Western cities will bear me out when I say that there is crying and urgent need of a sanatorium, or rather several sanatoria, where the many little scrofulous and tuberculous children of poor parents could receive treatment. care, and the necessary education. France, Germany, Holland, Italy, and the candinavian countries all have numerous seaside sanatoria where the little sufferers afflicted with the above mentioned discases are taken care of. The seacoast climate combined with proper sanatorium cutment seems to produce really wonderful results in scrofulous and tuberculous children, and in those predisposed to con-sumption. The reports of some of the

European seaside sanatoria state an average of 75 per cent of cures. We in America have, with the exception of one or two small children's hospitals and a few floating hospitals during the summer months, no such institutions. In a little address delivered at the recent Congress of Tuberculosis in London, I said that in our eagerness to take care of the consumptive adult we should not forget the little sufferers afflicted with the same or other tuberculous diseases. To treat the scrofulous or tuberculous child (scrofulosis being only a milder form of tuberculosis), or to prevent a child with a hereditary tendency from developing con-sumption or any other form of tuberculous disease, means the saving of a life and the preservation of a perhaps very

useful future citizen. To realize the urgent need of senside sanatoria for children one must have vis-ited the crowded tenement districts of our great cities and seen the large number of scrofulous and tuberculous children there and the many who bear on their pale little faces the stamp of candidates for consumption (pulmonary tuber-

ulosis). There are already laws in some States prohibiting the tuberculous child from at-tending public school; but as far as I know none of these States has provided other places where children suffering, it is true, from a chronic communicable, but also curable disease, can receive the edu-cation to which they are entitled, much less where they could have a chance of being cured from their affliction. The results obtained in some of our American sanatoria for the treatment of tubercuous adults are as good as any of those obtained in European institutions. The preventive measures inaugurated by our New York Board of Health have not only served as models for other American cities, but have been imitated by many European municipalities and found to be the most practical and efficacious. We have already a number of sanatoria for the treatment of the consumptive poor adults, though by no means enough. However, in nearly every State of the Union the ques-tion of providing institutions for adult tion of providing institutions for adult tuberculous patients with little or no means is now being agitated. Only for the countless little ones suffering from the same or other tuberculous diseases

there is nothing done.
Our good McKinley had two children,

Our good McKinley had two children, and these he lost. He dearly loved little children, and the creation of a sanatorium for the treatment and prevention of a disease with which so many Amarican children are afflicted would surely be a fitting memorial to this great man and lover of children. "McKinley Sanatorium for the Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculous Diseases in Children" should be the name of such an institution.

The meaning of the name William McKinley, written on the portais of these houses of hope for many a suffering mother's heart, will be made clear to the little inmates by their teachers and grown-up friends.

The word McKinley will embody to these little immates by their teachers and grown-up friends.

The word McKinley will embody to these little sufferers all that is needed to make them good patients, obedient scholars, noble men and women, true American citizens. McKinley's fortitude during the last days of his life must teach them what all patients need: Trust in God, confidence in their physician, patience. His word of forgiveness to the very man who siew him must show these little children the sublimity and nobleness of his character. McKinley's life as a man, citizen, patriot, and President embodies all that is truly American. A better example to teach our children the meaning of true manhood and true patriotism we can afford it, contribute through their children and through their children friends, toward the realization of this McKinley samutorium.

In letting the children of parents of

friends, toward the realization of this McKinley sanatorium.

In letting the children of parents of
means who are happy and well bring
their mites toward a movement of this
kind, a lesson of charity and patriotism
will be taught to them as well. There
will be found in every community responsible and patriotic citizens to take
this matter in hand and bring it to a
successful issue. Let each State contribute enough to have its own pavilion to
which to send its children. Let the Atlantic and Pacific coasts be lined with
such institutions, one or two pavilions
for each State, according to its needs,
Let good schools be attached to each
sanatorium, so that the intellectual development of the children may not suffer.

There exists in the North Sea (German

velopment of the children may not suffer.

There exists in the North Sea (German Ocean), on the Island called Norderney, a beautiful fearishing sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculous children, its name is "Kaiser Friedrich Hospin," and it was erected in memory of that unfortunate Emperor, Frederick III, whom the German people so fouldy call "Frederick the Noble." In the fortitude of this beloved sovereign, in his patience, in his martyrdom, in his love for his people, in his ideas and ideals of what should constitute a free and just nation, there is a great similarity to our beloved McKinley, We, too, may call our martyred ruler "the Noble," and to his memory erect a memerial of practical utility. Let us build an institution where the fives of American children can be saved, to be sent forth in health and vigor to their respective communities, and to help finish the work for which McKinley lived and died; To make the American nation the greatest, the noblest, the foremost of the world. S. A. KNOPF, M. D. New York, October 2, 1881.

## Reducing the Surplus.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)
As a rule the Republican journals of the country appear to be much more interested in expedients for reducing the surplus by expending the money in buildsurplus by expending the money in condi-ing cannis and in the payment of sub-sidies than in effecting the same object through the repeal of onerous mayes. It is to be fearest that when Congress shall assemble like views may control its so-ties. Money is power, and power is a thing never readily surrendered, either by individuals or parties.

## Another Suggestion.

(From the Looisville Courier-Journal.) There is a surplus of revenue; there is demand for tariff reduction; there is a demand for takin reduction, there is the usual opposition to tariff reduction by the thick and thin protectionists. Sering this condition of affairs, the brewers step forward with the suspection that what the country really needs is the pleasuring of the brewers by a still further reduction of the tax on beer. And the chances are that the thick and thin protectionists will agree with the brewers.

## The Oblo Election.

(From the New York Tribune.) From a national point of view a Repub lican victory in Ohio this fall is of the atmost consequence. Even were a few State offices alone at stake, the moral effeet of a Republicar tremely disastrous.